## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-NO. 46 FLEET STREET. Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

AMESEMENTS THIS AFTER SOON AND EVENING NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—DAVY CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.: closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Frank

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, -- French Opera
Boutle-- LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, at S P. M.;
cores at 1055 P. M. Mile, Marie Aimee.

WGOD'S MUSEUM, Breadway, corner Thirrieth street NIMBLE JIM, at 2 F.M.: closes at 4:30 F.M. BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL, at 5 F.M.; closes at 11 F.M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Brondway.—CHARITY, at 8 P.
M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Clark, Miss Ada Dyas. GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Eighth avenue and twenty-third street.—HUMPTY
DUMPTY AT SCHOOL, and VARIETY ENTERTAIN.
MENT. Begins at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr.
G. L. FOZ.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.-VARIETY ENTERFAINMENT, at 8
P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Fixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—HENRY VIII., at
7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mmc. Fanny Janauschek. BROOKLYN THEATRE, Washington street, Brooklyn.—ELENE, at 8 P. M.; closes at II P. M. Mrs. J. B. Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway and Thirteenth street.—HEIR-AT-LAW, at
S.P. M.; closes at Il P. M. Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys
Lewis. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.-valDeville and Novelfy Entertainment, at 7:45 P. M. teloses at 10:15 P. M.

GERMANIA THE ATRE.
Fourteenth street, near irving place.—PERICHOLE, at 8 P. M.: closes at 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—DONALD McKAY, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M. Oliver Doud Byron. BOWERY THEATRE,
BOWERY,—OVER THE PLAINS, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Begins at 8 P. M.: closes at 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway. -- VARILITY ENTERTAINMENT, at
7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:50 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 101 Bowery -VARISTY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Charity matinee at 2 P. M. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MIN-STRELSY, 4c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL,
Fourteenth street, near Union square.—Farewell Concert of Henri Wieniawski, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

Broadway, corner of Thirty-fith street.—PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, at 1 P. M.; closes at 5 P. M.; same at 7 P. M.; corner at 10 P. M.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 12, 1874. From our reports this morning the probabilities Te that the weather to-day will be cold, clear and

THE WOMEN ON THE BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD are to have more trouble. The City Solicitor has set aside the decision of the Supreme Court upon a technicality. He is a persistent fellow, this Solicitor, and worthy of the reputation of the junior member of the firm of

ANOTHER MURDER IN NEW JERSEY is reported this morning. Notwithstanding the vigorous enforcement of the hanging law in that State murder on the highway in the neighborhood of the Jersey towns is of frequent occurrence, and vigorous police measures ought to be instituted in the dangerous localities.

THE OYSTER BAY MYSTERY. -So far the testimony against Thomas W. Jones, accused of murdering his balf brother, Samuel J. Jones, is far from conclusive. The only justification for accusations of this kind is evidence which points with great force to the criminal, for the work of an amateur detective which raises only suspicion is in itself criminal.

NEGLECT AT SING SING .- It seems from our reports that there was negligence in both the Warden and physician at Sing Sing in the leaving the boy Hopkins, shot by the guard, in a dying condition without medical attention. Was it because the boy was a convict that he was thus neglected? No coroner's jury can acquit, in the eyes of the public, officers who leave dying men to die when charged with their care.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER. -It is eminently proper that Cortina, the Mexican cattle thief, should protect Hamilton, the Jersey City bond forger. This consorting of the two rogues is only another illustration of the old adage; but we cannot blame the Mexican for his hospitality to the American rascal, for our government has allowed this brigand and outlaw to commit so many offences against the citizens of Texas that he is justified in thinking the United States incapable of punishing a Mexican bandit.

CONCHA AT LAST .- The Havanese revered Captain General Concha so much that they named a cigar after him and called a prison by his name. For years they have been demanding his reappointment. Their wishes are to be respected at last, and Captain General Jovellar will be succeeded by the veteran of another generation. Concha's second career in Cuba begins late in the history of the struggle for independence, and it may be found to mark in its close the extinguishment of Spanish dominion in the Antilles.

JAYNE'S AUTOSIOGRAPHY .- The cross-examination of Mr. Jayne was continued yesterday before the Committee of Ways and Means, but beyond an issue of fact between the witness and Mr. William E. Dodge nothing of importance was elicited. Jayne gave his narrative the autobiographical form, and Mr. Dodge adopted the descriptive style of narration, but in rebuttal the former was invocathe. The committee would not be enlightened by volumes of such testimony as Charles Sumner.

Many men have lived and many are still alive whose death would make a greater sensation than the death of Charles Sumner. He was not a "popular" man. He did not lead a party. He was not identified with any special policy. He was not a great writer or a great orator or a great statesman. He did not possess the insouciance of Clay, the mighty intellect of Webster, the subtle analysis of Calhoun. He was not as skilled in politics as Seward, or as resolute a leader as Chase. Yet somehow his death falls upon the country with a sense of personal bereavement such as it has felt for the death of no man since Lincoln. It is not a death that should surprise us, for if any event has been expected for the last three years it is that Charles Sumner would die. For three years he has been very ill, and it has been a marvel to his friends and to those who have known the conditions of his body that he has andured so long. There was a solemnity, a stern beauty

about his death in keeping with his character. He died virtually in the Senate Chamber. The day before his death Massachusetts, which he loved with the fervent passion of a son, had publicly withdrawn the censure passed upon him for certain opinions expressed in reference to the war. He died also from the effects of the cruel outrage inflicted upon him by a frenzied South Carolinian, and, not unlike Lincoln, was in a certain sense a martyr to Liberty. He was the oldest Senator in point of continuous service; for, although Mr. Cameron and Mr. Hamlin were members of the body before his election, their services have not been continuous. His Senatorial service was of a chivalrous, almost a romantic, character. He entered the Senate accompanied by Chase and Hale, alone, despised, contemned, abused, to fight the battle of freedom. Alone he fought it; for while Chase and Hale were as sincere in their anti-slavery convictions, with him it was an earnest, burning passion, growing into intense anger. We are not far removed from that time, but even now it is hard to comprehend it. The Southern statesmen had commanded the Republic for many years. Their policy had been to develop a class of trained rulers, acoustomed to authority, to whom public life was a profession. Sustained by the wealth that came from slavery, assured of long terms of service, eager for the mastery, and disdaining compromise or concession, despising mere scholarship or commerce or skill in trade, regarding labor as a misfortune, perhaps, but certainly a degradation, willing enough to fight for their opinions, and rather preferring combat to any other form of argument, with a certain rude, stately, highbred courtesy not unpleasant to the ignorant mind, the Southern statesmen saw in this small obscure group of fanatics the first who ever sincerely challenged their dominion. They had before encountered Northern statesmen, gifted men, too, like Choate and Webster, and Everett and Buchanan, but they had come to serve and not to disobey. No public man from the North had ever entered the Senate Chamber without swearing allegiance to the royal power of slavery, without, we fear, being too willing to take the oath, or any oath, however dishonorable, to "preserve peace." And the South meant that there should be no peace unless slavery was respected as a sacred institution above the Union and the constitution, as the very corner stone of the Republic. So the relation was always humiliating, and the Northern people were despised as shopkeepers and "mud sills" and and the dregs of society. Summer held a different tone from that of any Senator who had preceded him. He came as Castelar into the rtes of Spain-as Gambetta into the Imperial Assembly. In Continental political speech he was an "irreconcilable;" he would have no compromise, would war upon slavery as a crime, a perfidy, a dishonor to the Union. He never concealed this purpose or moderated it. There is the fervor of the Hebrew prophets of old in the declarations of his early speeches : - "By the supreme law which commands me to do no injustice; by the comprehensive Christian law of brotherhood . by the constitution which I have sworn to support, I am bound to disobev this act! Never in any capacity can I render voluntary

of Sumner's career, but they give us the temper of his life. In every controversy, and many came to him during his twentythree years of duty, he took the same tone. When the Kansas-Nebraska question arose he carried into the debates an acerbity, a scornful anger and plainness of speech which sound strange in these calmer times. It is difficult to imagine the scholarly and accomplished Sumner speaking of another Senator as a skunk. Yet this was the term he applied to no less a man than Stephen A. Douglas. Ah, those were sad, earnest, angry, heart-burning days, fitly preluding the terrible hours of combat and fury that were so soon to come! It was this debate that led to the atrocious assault of Preston S. Brooks, which made Sumner's further life a torture and finally caused his death. It is well to remember that this anger, and more especially the extraordinary severity of speech which exasperated Brooks, did not originate with Sumper. The violence of the Southern Senstors, of Toombs, Davis, Wigfall, Butler and the others, is inconceivable now. Sumner fought with the weapons of the controversy. Nor did he disdain the manner of the strife, for, like Burke, rhetoric was only pleasing to him when it gave force to his speech. It was the spirit of Cromwell, of Jonathan Edwards. warring upon a crime; and, reading his speeches now, we are struck with their spirit of prophecy. "You have made all future compromises impossible." "There will really be a North, and the slave power will be broken." "The great Northern hammer will descend to smite the wrong." "I penetrate that 'All Hail Hereafter' when slavery must disappear." "I discern the flag of my country as the flag of freedom, undoubted, pure and irresistible '

do! Better suffer injustice than do it! Better

be the victim than the instrument of wrong!"

These were indeed prophecies! Hebrew in their plainness, and they show us the spirit that won Gettysburg. This is the part of Sumner's life upon which we love to dwell, for here we see its fulness and splendor, its

wide, unbending sincerity. He resembles no man so much as Burke, not only in his character but in his career. Like Burke, Summer possessed the widest range of knowledge. Like him, he made a furious, implacable war upon tyranny and crime. But like him, also, he was only really great in opposition. When power came to Burke it simply fretted him, and when the French Revolution broke forth his imagination carried away his judgment. Sumner's course during the war, and since the war, in uneasily forcing emancipation upon Lincoln, in his furious championship of impeachment, in his sudden, unnecessary, and, it always seemed to us, wayward quarrel with President Grant, suggest the relations of Burke towards the French Revolution. Critics of oratory have pointed out the exaggeration of metaphor, the florid style, the overburdened rhetoric of Burke's later speeches. We fancy the same criticism can be made upon the later speeches of Sumner. His orations on the Alabama indemnity, on St. Domingo, and upon the demerits of General Grant do not compare with his earlier efforts, especially in the great debates on slavery. They were unreasonable, petulant, with unnecessary anger in their tone, in many respects unjust, and their effect was in no instance wise. England was vexed without cause and our negotiations paralyzed for a time, while the nation answered the attacks on General Grant by re-electing him

President by an overwhelming majority. Although the country had ceased to follow Summer it continued to respect and love him. His very failings seemed to be the stern, uptimely expressions of virtue. The re-election of Grant narrowed his influence to the Senate. It is only the other day that the HERALD spoke of him as a leader of the last generation and a monument in this. As such even his friends must have regarded him, for when they assembled to nominate a President in Cincinnati his name was not even mentioned. So his leadership was over, even to those who would have gloried in following him. What remained. and what will be mourned to-day, not only in America but in other lands, was that sincerity and honesty and courage which he possessed beyond any man of his time. It was the spirit of Samuel Adams that lived again, and Sumner goes down to the grave followed by the affection and sorrow of a nation who honored him for his Roman integrity, for his Puritan firmness to truth and duty, for the courage with which he suffered for his faith, and who will remember him and point him out to their children as one of the most virtuous men of

An Opportunity for Mr. Bergh. As the public is aware, we were among the earliest advocates of the organization here of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the operations of that society within its legitimate sphere have always had our sympathy and assistance. But we have observed that the philanthropic impulses of its enthusiastic, but we believe well meaning president, have frequently led the society away from its proper line and into the pursuit of objects that it should not properly touch. We have criticised that tendency always with two distinct points in view. The first of these is, that as a law to compel people to regulate their actions toward animals is very apt to assume the appearance of a meddling interference with private concerns it should be administered judiciously and only in circumstances where its application is distinct and certain, and never where its authority is vague and questionable; the second is, that a society of limited authority and extent, with a scarcely limitable field for its legitimate effort, cannot venture away to fight social windmills without neglecting its proper duties. People will naturally imagine that if Mr. Bergh has time to go into hog slaughtershall conduct their business, and energy and funds to encounter lawsuits in such an enterprise, all the more obvious cruelties to animals must be already provided against, and in short that there is no more evident and unquestioned evil to be opposed. But it strikes us that Mr. Bergh as a reformer has before him in this city perhaps the greatest opportunity that could come to a man of his impulses and in his position. The pavements of our great thoroughfares are simply contrivances planned for the torture of horses. Yesterday, in the cold snap and the blow, all aid in its execution! Pains and penalties I their malign quality was brought out, and will endure; but this great wrong I will not one could scarcely go a mile without seeing half a dozen horses down or struggling to recover themselves in that desperate con-These words were spoken at the outset flict of hoof and pavement in which their whole systems are put on an indescribable strain. Here is a public, organized cruelty that possesses the very quality that brings cruelties to animals properly within Mr. Bergh's sphere-that is to say, it is a cruelty that hurts the people, through their sympathies, almost as much as it hurts the horses; and when people make laws to prevent cruelty they mean them mainly to reach the cruelties that outrage public sympathy or offend public morality. We understand, of course, that Mr. Bergh's society has no authority over the pavement; but that gentleman's position as the defender of animals generally would give him, as the special protector of the horse in this case, a position of great moral weight, and one from which he could agitate for an improved pavement with great effect. In such an endeavor we believe he would have the cooperation of the whole press and of every owner of horses in the city as well as of the

general public. POVERTY AND CHARITY. - Our columns this morning show that the poor, the suffering poor, are still in the midst of us and in large numbers. Yesterday the usual crowds flocked around the soup houses. Pretenders, as on previous days, were shut out, but the necessitons were all cared for. It cannot but be a source of gratification to all who wish to remember the precepts of the Master, and who are willing and anxious to follow them, that contributions on a large scale are daily pouring in. Within the last two days the Twentysecond ward has done itself honor. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-four loaves of bread, eighty-four pounds of meat and other gifts of a similar kind speak well for the good people up town, and reflect credit on the patient and persevering labors of Captain Killilea. Such examples are worthy of imitation, and such labors are worthy of reward. While the suffering lasts and the poor are really with us let us be generous and kind according to our means.

The Election to New Hampshire. All the indications from New Hampshire are that the "average four thousand" majority of the republican party in that little State is melted away. Last year Governor Straw's majority over Weston was 2,007; in 1872 his majority over Weston was 2,167, and in the esent canvass Weston is ahead, so far as the igures are received, while the only towns not heard from are those that last year gave their majority for Weston. If these towns only repeat their former vote, therefore, the democratic candidate will receive the larger number of votes; but the appearances are that these towns will sympathize with the other towns all over the State, and show an increased demoeratic or a smaller republican vote, in which case Weston may get a majority of all the votes cast. Unless a candidate receives a majority of the whole vote cast there is no election, and the choice of the Governor goes to the Legislature. Although the democrat leads his competitor, it seems fails to get a large enough vote for election-in which event the constitution of the Legislature will be the important topic for the citizens of the Granite State. But the actual choice of the Governor is of less importance to the country at large than the significant fact of the sudden disappearance of the regular republican majority; for the indication of the popular vote is the same even though it fall a little short of election, or even if the republican candidate should get so small a majority as is still possible for him. Whether a democrat be elected by a hundred votes or fail by a hundred votes, the republicans have lost that confidence on the part of the people that has given them for many years an average majority of over four thousand in a small State. And the loss is apparently not due to apathy, for the vote seems likely to sum up a pretty full one. In 1872 the whole vote was 75,335. and in 1873, 67,818; but the present vote will apparently reach at least 72,000 to 73,000. Thus the defection is not because the snow storm kept the farmers away from the polls, but because they have moderately changed

their minds and voted the other ticket.

It looks very much as if the quiet farmers

were disposed to do a little "unloading" on their own account. Properly, the movement to "unload," as it was proposed by General Grant, was a movement to be effected by the republican leaders. It was their duty, as the President hinted, to relieve their party of the "dead weights" and "monstrosities," and if the people could see the least disposition on their part to do it they might be satisfied to wait and hope. But as no such disposition is apparent, as the people can see no other prospect in the future than that they must continue to bear the weight of corruptions and talse issues and jobs, then there seems to them no other course open but to do for themselves what the politicians are loath to undertake, and give the whole burden a dreadful dump into the waters of oblivion. But there is a notable difference between "unloading" as the people are liable to effect it and the "unloading" we might expect from the politicians. If the politicians had had the sagacity to see what was very clear to the President, that their only hope of retaining the people's favor was to do the people's will, they might have relieved their party of the odium that threatens to fall upon it by unmistakably cutting away all the objectionable measures to the support and maintenance of which they were committed, in their own interests; and by such a course, by the exhibition of a disposition to meet, and not to defe popular opinion, they might have retained the confidence of the country. It was for them to reform and amend their party, and so to keep it in relation with the will of the people. But when party leaders fail in this duty the people seldom fail in theirs, and they assert their sumacy in a way that generally leaves little doubt of their meaning. There is but one way in which the people can make their power felt in amending a party, and that is by going over to the other side; and that is the tendency now, as New Hampshire shows, for there was no inducement on the other side. It is not attraction that has changed the vote, but repulsion. The leaders of the party are loath to drop their "dead weights," and the people intimate that unless it is done they will drop the party.

Exactly how many votes were lost to the republicans in New Hampshire by the various causes of dissatisfaction respectively it would be idle to consider; but when we contemplate the number of these we can readily believe that they might explain even a greater change than has taken place. Hard times always make a certain capital against a party in power; and this has done a great deal, and in this case very justly, because the government is definitely reponsible for it all, since its imbecile administration of the finances was the main factor in making the panic. New Hampshire also believes in freedom and in self-government, and cannot have contemplated with satisfaction the events in Louisiana, sustained as they were by the President and by his strongest supporters in the Sen-We doubt, also, whether the farmliked very much the humiliating issue of our late misunderstanding with Spain, for they are a patriotic people and cannot have taken particular pleasure in seeing the American eagle dragged through a knothole. Neither do we believe they admire the possibility of inflation of the currency as a party measure; and we are very sure that the enormous corruptions that are shown to exist everywhere have alarmed them, and that Simmonsism is too much for their propriety. The cry of outraged Boston has been heard up in the hills, and the sympathy excited has been felt at the polls. No district in New England certainly-and we hope none in the whole country-will ever consent to the assumption that there is any room in this country for a personal government; and it is painfully clear that every step taken by the administration in the ordinary or extraordinary discharge of its duties jassumes the standpoint of a personal rule, and accepts no other control but the whims or impulses of a personal will. This alone is a burden too heavy for any party-this is the greatest "monstrosity" -and this was perhaps the ounce that New Hampshire has refused to

THE KING TRIAL.-The jury in the case of King, on trial for the murder of O'Neil, not having agreed upon a verdict at a late hour yesterday evening, was looked up for the might. Comment must wait for the verdict. erowning diagrace to our city.

The Transit of Cooper.

At irregular intervals there appears on our horizon a luminary that sheds a soft and genial light over Gotham. This kindly star in our firmament is known as Peter Cooper. Though not so bright a body as Venus, the study of his motions is almost as interesting as that of the lovely eve star. His goings and comings are not subjects for mathematical calculations; so that his transits possess the great charm of being unforeseen. They come to us in the nature of surprises. When dry, practical questions are trying other men's patience, the genial face of Cooper rises above our horizon and with oracular wisdom solves the difficult problems for his puzzled fellow citizens. Many heads have been racked trying to discover a system of rapid transit that would meet the requirements of the city and its increasing population. Mere practical people suggested railway tracks, solidly built, so as to last for ages. Mr. Cooper suddenly appears with a drum and a wire to pull us out of the mire of perplexity. A big drum and an endless rope, dragging cars at any conceivable rate of speed over iron rails laid on pillars, and passing from the City Hall to Harlem-such is the proposition presented for public con-sideration. It is beautiful in its simplicity and bears evident traces of its paternity. No gas, sparks or smoke and intolerable noise will be inflicted on the passengers. Neither the gas pipes nor the horses will be disturbed, and not even donkeys need be alarmed. The whole machinery is to be run by the drum-wheel, but there will be no "ring" in the wheel, though wire pulling is to be carried on to an enormous extent. Mr. Cooper will fight out rapid transit on this wire line and drum if it takes all the session.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS.-In another place in the HERALD of this morning will be found a report of the meeting held yesterday by the wine and spirit traders. The avowed object of the meeting was to re ceive the joint report of the Legislative and Executive committees and do other necessary business. The bill now before Congress, having for its object the establishing of a federal liquor commission, has, as will be seen from the report, the approval of the Council. The great question seems to be as to the tax which ought to be imposed upon still wines imported into the country. The report of Mr. Fields shows that the government draws a large revenue from the duty on imported wines-a duty which, in present circumstances, cannot well be dispensed with. Any heavier tax on wines would, in our judgment, be a mistake. Cheap and good wines will be found to be the most effective cure of drunkenness. Cheap wine has done good in England. It cannot fail to do good here. In our judgment any heavy increase on imported wines will be found to be the cause of much evil. We ought to be careful of the revenue; but we ought also to take care how we raise it. Good wine is better than bad whiskey.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION IN NEW YORK IS AS much needed as out of it, in order to lessen the cost of shipping or transferring produce and merchandise. It costs as much sometimes to handle and transfer a ton of produce after it arrives at this city as to carry it hundreds of miles by railroad. We want, it is true, cheaper transportation from and to the interior, and particularly with the great productive West, so that the farmers may find their best and readiest market in this commercial metropolis, and may not be tempted to seek other outlets; but there is a heavy tax on produce after it gets here, in the cost of moving it, which ought to be reduced. Facilities for transferring produce and merchandise at small cost are wanted, such as railroads connecting with the wharves, warehouses and grain elevators. While not neglecting the question of cheap transportation outside of the city the reform should commence in it. Our merchants ought to give their earnest attention to this matter.

GAMRETTA ACCUSED. -In the French Assempetition charging M. Gambetta with sacrificing the national defence to political designs. The Right, it is said, have resolved to demand the immediate consideration of the petition. Kératry is a small man as compared with Gambetta. A friend of the Empire while the Empire was of any use to him, a revolutionist on the 4th of September, one of Gambetta's generals, Prefect of Toulouse under M. Thiers, a supposed Orleanist, now an undisguised impe rialist, this man Kératry is of small account. Still his action shows how the wind is blowing. He is looking forward to the day which is to celebrate the majority of the Prince Imperial, and, no doubt, he hopes to win. France may yet welcome the Empire; but France can never afford to despise Gambetta. Trimmers like Kératry are not the men who do a nation real service or effect lasting good.

RELEASE ON BAIL OF OFFICER LEAHY .-Four gentlemen have been found willing to go bail in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the appearance of Officer Leahy, who shot poor McNamara. The bail is large; but it is to be regretted that homicide is a bailable offence. People who are over-ready in the use of dangerous weapons ought to be kept closely in the hands of the authorities until the law had decided whether or not their action was justifiable. It might make shooting and stabbing a less popular amusement if such as indulge in it were certain that they would have at least to stay in prison until a tender-hearted jury could be found to absolve them. We urge this reform on the attention of the lawmakers. Of course we do not wish to press too hardly on that worthy class who make man-killing an amusement, but we would like to reduce the sport to due limits, lest it should become altogether vulgar.

the discussion of a very important question, which, it is to be hoped, will receive all the attention it demands. In the Eighth ward the children attending the public schools, it seems, are exposed to moral dangers of no ordinary kind. The inmates of the houses of evil repute that infest this ward exercise a baleful influence over the tender minds of the pupils attending the schools, who are obliged to witness and hear what would be calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of any respectable person. If this investigation prove not entirely fruitless we may look for an earnest appeal to the authorities from the Board for protection for the little ones against this

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION are engaged in

Theatrical and Operatie Performances

for Charity. In no city can a combined benefit performance, such as is proposed by Mr. Wallack, be organized with more éclat than here, and we have no doubt this great charity performance will make an epoch in the annals of our stage. Organized by two public-spirited and exceptionally capable managers, and including an array of talent such as is never seen in ordinary circumstances on a single stage in any country, the performance itself will be peculiarly brilliant; but the brilliancy that the occasion will have in virtue of the way the stage will be furnished, will perhaps cade to that it will have in virtue of the more than exceptional audience that will be present. Boxes, loges, stalls, parquet and balcony will glow with a splendor rarely witnessed any. where, for it will be less majests with regard to the sovereigns of fashion not to be there. Nearly every artist whose name is known to this public for distinction in the pleasant paths of the comic muse will be in the billssome of them names that excite remembrances of the days when it was deemed a heresy to believe that a theatre on the west side could flourish above Chambers street, and other that recall the later glories of our stage. In this latter connection, perhaps, the pleasantest treat to the public will be the opportunity to welcome once more, though only for a night, Mrs. Jennings, who, as Madeline Henriques, acquired a few years since laurels so eminently creditable to her talents. Mrs. Jennings' appearance will add to the brilliancy of the occasion that peculiar personal pleasure always experienced by the public whenever the opportunity comes to express once again its admiration for a great favorite.

And now that the theatrical managers have taken measures to do something for the poor, and that so many artists of the first order are ready to give their services, shall we not hear from the operatic world in a similar way? Any operatic manager who has any propositions to make on this topic has the floor. As for Mme. Nilsson, Lucca and Di Murska, they, of course, only await to see the occasion in order to proffer their services. It would be an improper imputation to doubt this for a moment. All these artists, so generously received by our public, and who have found this country a veritable El Dorado, will be but too happy, we are sure, at the opportunity to give their services for a grand charity performance. And we are, perhaps, not wrong in supposing that for such an occasion all the stockholders of the Academy would relinquish their rights, and leave their choice seats to public competition. Who will take the first step and organize such a performance?

ENGLAND.—The latest rumor is that Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the leadership of the liberal party will be temporary. promises to resume it in 1875, and now suggests the Marquis of Hartington as his temporary successor. This confirms our other advices. A rumor that a section of the party will tollow Mr. Lowe or Sir William Harcourt is not credible. There is no point on which these gentlemen would differ from the Marquis, and they are both so unpopular that their leadership would lead to a mutiny. We suppose the suggestion is in the spirit of

Angina Pectoris. -As the telegraph tells us that Senator Sumner died from angina pectoris there is a general curiosity to know the nature and character of this unfamiliar malady. It is a form of neuralgia affecting the heart. Its name is simply descriptive of its one formidable manifestation-a terribly acute pain in the breast; but generally it occurs in that particular part of the breast over the heart. It is a symptom rather than a disease essentially; often a symptom of disease in some distant organ, and in those "subject to it" it is very apt to be excited by intellectual exertions. No doubt in Senator Sumner's case it was dependent on the disease of the spine from which he has been suffering for some years. It seems to have destroyed his bly on Tuesday M. de Kératry presented a life by the exhaustion necessarily consequent upon excessively severe and persistent pain.

> CHAFF FOR THE GRAIN RECEIVERS .-- The principal business transacted by the Board of Managers of the Grain Receivers yesterday was to order a new bookcase for some forty volumes of the proceedings of Congress presented by Congressman W. R. Roberts. fear the grain receivers got only a gift of chaff that time.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Mayor W. G. Pargo, of Buffalc, is at the Aston

Judge J. S. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, is stop ping at the St. Nicholas Hotel Protessor C. S. Peirce, of Harvard College, has arrived at the Brevoort House.

The Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, has

apartments at the St. Denis Hotel. Died, at Portage, Wis., Yellow Thunder, chief o. the Winnebago Indians, aged 110 years. General Robert E. Lee's name lives after nim

Over 300 young Virginians bear his name.

General John S. Marmaduke will probably be th Granger candidate for Governor of Missouri.

A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the freasury Department, is at the Astor House Captain C. P. Patterson, of the United States Coast Survey, is registered at the Everett House. N. Y., yesterday arrived at the Grand Centra

Lieutenant Commander John W. Philip, United States Navy, is quartered at the Sturtevan

Mr. Jenkins, our Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Call-

Captain Peter C. Hains, of the Engineer corps, United States Army, has quarters at the Metropol tan Hotel.
L. P. Max Fourchon, of the French Legation a

Washington, is among the recent arrivals at the New York Hotel. Dore, the great artist, is short, thick and dark which accounts for his heavy shading, so an

artistic contemporary says.

Anna Dickinson recently became insane from religious excitement and nearly killed somebody. She resides at Worcester, Mass., and is not "the

Commodore G. R. Brady, United States Navy and Colonel J. G. Benton, United States Alm. were passengers for Savannah on the steamer

Huntsville, that sailed yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Robert Lowe, Home Secretary in

the Gladstone Ministry, departed for a momen from the severny of his classical mind, and made a joke at the last Cabinet dinner he and his colleagues attended. It was somewhat solemn, but yet remarkable, coming from Mr. Lowe. He appealed to Premier Gladstone to be allowed, in the absence of any bushop or chaptain, to say grace, and taking the speechless amazement of his chie for assent, he slowly said, "Let us eat and dribe for to-morrow we dis."